

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"EXIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XII.

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CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

Administration Ticket.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered the most valuable public character we had abroad.

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your Country on their prospects in this young man."

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for peace.

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet.

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world.

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning, by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and profligacy, has been singularly prosperous.

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant! as they are said to be by his opponents)—and besides applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS, to works of public improvement and national defence, HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

V. PRESIDENT, RICHARD RUSH.

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the interests and Honor of his Country.

PENNA. ELECTORAL TICKET.

Gabriel Hiester, Berks county.
John Reed, of Washington.
Charles Penrose, Philadelphia co.
Samuel Wetherill, Do. city.
Robert Kennedy, Do. county.
Samuel Dale, Lancaster.
David Townsend, Chester.
Pierce Crosby, Delaware.
Philip Reed, Montgomery.
Jacob Goodhart, Lebanon.
George Schall, Berks.
George Raush, Schuylkill.
William Watts, Bucks.
George Weber, Northampton.
George Dennison, Luzerne.
Daniel Montgomery, Columbia.
William Wilson, Lycoming.
James L. Mitchell, York.
John Reed, Cumberland.
John Hershberger, Franklin.
Conrad Bucher, Huntingdon.
Henry Black, Somerset.
Jeremiah Kendall, Fayette.
Thomas McCall, Washington.
Francis McClure, Allegheny.
Jacob Mecklin, Butler.
John Lobinger, Westmoreland.
John Leech, Warren.

"These gentlemen are recommended to the suffrages of the People of Pennsylvania as persons, who if elected will vote for John Quincy Adams as President and Richard Rush as Vice President of the United States. It is respectfully submitted that every one of the persons above proposed as an Elector is well known and much respected in the district in which he resides. Many of them are known to the People of Pennsylvania as old, able, and faithful public servants. For them, therefore, as honest, and capable Patriots, and true to the constitution, your vote is earnestly solicited and respectfully expected. In so doing you enter your solemn protest against substituting Courts Martial for Courts of Justice, and make known your ardent desire to perpetuate the Religious, Civil and Political Rights of the People."

\$10 REWARD.

LEFT the employ of the subscriber, living in Liberty township, on Saturday evening last, an Indented Apprentice to the Black-Smith business, named

William M. Kinley;

about 18 years of age—about 5 feet 10 inches high. The above Reward will be given for said apprentice, if confined in any place so that I get him again—and all reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM MCCLARY

From the Torch Light.—[By Request.]



The Live Oak Tree—the Adams Tree.

The Hickory Tree grows deep and high, Its green glad beauties please the eye, It spreads around a friendly shade, 'Tis stately formed and toughly made, But still it is inferior far, It cannot with the Oak compare; The Oak its top can wave as high, It is as pleasing to the eye, As deep beneath the soil is found, And spreads as sweet a shade around; But still when nature formed the two, Quite different ends she had in view. Unto the noble Oak she gave The conquest of the ocean's wave; Bade it triumphant o'er its tide, Become its ornament and pride, And bear to every clime and shore, The blessings commerce had in store. But to the Hickory she assigned, Uses of a meaner kind: For as 'tis tough and can't be broke, She found it made a lasting yoke; And then decreed the Hickory Tree, For making yokes alone should be. Then those who wish the yoke to wear, And a tyrant's burden bear, Who do not prize their liberty, May rally round the Hickory Tree; But Freemen we, the Oak will ever love, The pride, the glory of the grove; Emblem of Civic worth 'twill stand, The pride of every Classic land: Columbia, in its shade doth rest, With honor, peace, and plenty blest, And while she joys the Oak to see, She spurns with scorn the Hickory Tree.

Waynesboro', Pa. July 27, 1828.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Spectator.

As many of our soberminded readers have no conception of the treasonable language held by the Jackson men South of us, on the subject of the Tariff, we have thought proper to lay before them a few extracts, principally from the Charleston Mercury. This paper is edited by H. L. Pinckney, Esq. a thorough going Jackson man, who, on a former occasion, said, "he would prefer any man, however high, or however low, to be President, to such a military despot as Andrew Jackson." An inflammatory writer in that paper says— "We do not wish disunion NOW, IF we can have protection now, and a security for it hereafter. We wish TO FORCE the decision on those who oppress us, [by the Tariff.] WHETHER WE SHALL REMAIN UNITED OR NOT."

"The crisis is by far the most important one that has ever tried the institutions of our country. I believe they will go through it safe. But, if they do not, I for one, shall be for my native glorious little State, 'right or wrong.' And regardless of what either may suggest, I shall not be one of the first to sicken at the sight of blood."

In the same paper, another fomentor of disaffection argues thus: "Answer me, what is the issue now made up between our Northern brethren and ourselves? Is it not an issue of life or death—of liberty and slavery? Turn not to our own revolution, for it must shame you; but look back to the history of all past ages, and tell me when and where did that people ever live, possessed of the least pretensions to civilized liberty, who have been goaded by such insults and such wrongs, and did not spring to THE CANNON'S MATCH, and THE MUSKET, to redress them."

Again, says another writer: "There is no course that can produce disunion sooner than a tame temporising policy. We must proceed upon the principle that the minority have a right to check the majority. That they have a right to say, that, when a law tends to our ruin, it shall be inoperative on us."

Another writer proposes to "send a deputation to the Congress of the United States, to lay before that body this simple alternative, TO REPEAL THE TARIFF, OR COMPEL US TO OBEY IT." "If," says he, "we are turned from their doors, denied justice, and our rights are unredressed, we can only say with the Spartans, when THEIR ARMS were demanded, come and take them."

Another writer says, "LET THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT FIRE THE FIRST SHOT, if it chooses. Better it would be, that it had been born with a millstone around its neck, than to try this."

The Georgia Journal says, "The memorable scenes of our Revolution have again to be acted over."

We confess, on reading the above, we are utterly at a loss for language to express the fulness of our feelings and indignation, and all this too about a Tariff, the effects of which, says the Savannah Mercury, they have not felt to the amount of one farthing. Should not some wholesome restraints be imposed on such fiery spirits, that they may not consider it as a matter of course to 'dissolve the Union,' and 'to act over again the scenes of the Revolution?' Satisfied that the friends of Gen. Jackson here, disapprove and condemn the above sentiments as heartily as we do, it was not without surprise and regret that we observed in a late Sentinel, that a correspondent on the subject of the Tariff

said, "I would prefer a dissolution of the federal compact to Northern domination." Now, what does this enlightened writer mean by Northern domination? The Northern States are opposed to the Tariff, and voted against it by a large majority—Maine wholly against it—Massachusetts ten to three against it. On the contrary, the Tariff is the favorite measure of the Middle and Western States. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois voted for the Tariff—unanimously—and five members only in New York voted in the negative. What then is meant by Northern Domination? Why transfer the odium from the Middle and Western States to the Northern? Is it not that they hate the Tariff, but hate the Northern States more? and hate them because they support the present Administration.

From the National Advocate.

The enemies of the tariff say, repeal it! It is a bill of abomination! Give us commerce free and unrestrained! Let us buy where we can buy the cheapest! Let our work-shops be in Europe! No tax upon one class of our citizens, to benefit another! Commerce has made our country, and mechanics are supported by commerce! No forcing business; let business regulate itself!

These are the sentiments of the generality of persons opposed to the tariff; who insist that shoemakers, tailors, &c. &c. are going to be ruined, unless the tariff is repealed; and that all the mechanical trades, are interested in effecting it. Let us see, what the effect would be, however, before we join them.—It is prudent at least before hand to look about us. Look before you leap, is a good admonition. Every man that wears a shoe—and there are probably twenty or thirty millions of pairs of boots, shoes, and slippers annually worn in the United States—is taxed to benefit the shoemakers who probably amount in number, to one hundred and fifty thousand souls.

By the tariff, boots and booties, made in Europe, have to pay a duty of one dollar and fifty cents per pair, upon their importation here. If we adopt the anti tariff sentiments, make your work shops; (of boots and shoes) in Europe—buy where you can buy the cheapest—no tax upon the consumer, to benefit the manufacturer.—What will become of our own shoemakers? The low price of labor in England, would enable them to under sell us. Our merchants; it is true, would get some additional freight, but the shoemakers I have spoken of, with thousands of last makers, binders, tanners, curriers, morocco dressers, &c. &c. would be driven from the business. What would become of them? The anti-tariff men answer, 'Let them seek some other business; if we cannot make boots and shoes in this country as cheap as they can in England, it is our duty to import them.' Very well, the overwhelming importations from the boot and shoe manufactories of England, without any restraint tariff to prevent them, makes them look out for some other business. Suppose they become tailors! There are probably ten millions of coats, great and small—ten millions of pantaloons, and ten millions of waistcoats worn in this country annually; giving employment in found numbers to fifty thousand tailors. The tariff lays a duty of fifty per cent. upon clothing made in England and imported here.—Take off the duty—buy where you can buy the cheapest—encourage commerce—import your clothing from England ready made—and do to the tailor as you would to the shoemaker, what becomes of the tailor? Let them also, as Jacob Barker and the anti-tariff men recommend, seek some other employment!!! Several thousands would, it is evident, on this principle, be driven to seek other employment.

Hold the same language to mechanics, which is held to the manufacturer, and all mechanics are manufacturers—"If we cannot make things in this country as cheap as they can in England, it is our duty to import them—no tax upon the consumers, of a dollar and a half, upon a pair of boots; and three, five, or ten dollars upon a pair of pantaloons, or a coat, to benefit the shoemakers and tailors—let your work-shops be in Europe—let not your ships rot at your wharves, for want of employment.—Encourage commerce by the importation of your boots, shoes and wearing apparel, from abroad, and commerce in turn will encourage you." What ought mechanics to say in answer to this logic? What do the anti-tariff men themselves say? why, some other employment! what employment? why, 'our country is too young to become a manufacturing one—we have too much waste land—labor is too high—our population is corrupted by manufactures—and by making and manufacturing, you ruin commerce—LET THEM GO TO FARMING!'

Let us look at the trades and professions now protected by the present tariff, and enquire of those engaged in them, what would be their situation should the tariff be repealed? The southern politicians contend that duties, intended to favor the mechanics or manufacturers, are unconstitutional—thence work-shops should be in Europe—that the consumer ought not to pay an additional price for an article, to benefit the mechanic or the manufacturer—that every man should be permitted to buy where he can buy the cheapest, &c. &c. What task is to become of our mechanics, should such doctrines prevail? LEAVE FARMERS! GO TO SEA! Would not the effect be, to over run by numbers, a business already overdone? Elbow out those engaged already, and instead of living, barely engaged out an existence in a country adapted for the prosperity of all, by giving profitable employment to all its classes?

The following is a list of some of the trades, and pursuits, carried on in this city, showing

the amount of protecting duties under the present tariff; and I respectfully ask the attention of persons pursuing them, to the above remarks.

Brewers, 15 cents on every gallon of ale, beer or porter,	30per cent
Copper smiths,	30 do
Paper makers,	30 do
Belows makers,	30 do
Harness & Trunk makers	33 do
Saddlers	30 do
Brass founders	35 do
Brush makers	30 do
Blacksmiths	25 do
Cabinet makers	30 do
Tallow chandlers	30 do
Confectioners	30 do
Coach makers & wheel-wrights	30 do
Chair makers	30 do
Cutlers	30 do
Tanners & Curriers	30 do
Tin smiths	30 do
Hatters	30 do
Type founders	25 do
Iron founders, (cast) 1 1/2 cents per pound.	25 do
Brass founders	35 do
Card manufacturers	100per cent
Do. Wool & Cotton	30 do
Tailors	50 do
Hair manufacturers	30 do
Piano Forte and Musical Instrument makers	30 do
Marble cutters & sculptors	30 do
Gun smiths	30 do
Umbrella makers	30 do
Platers	25 do
Scale beam makers	35 do
Lock smiths	25 do
Milliners	30 do

FRANKLIN.

"The Administration must be put down, tho' as pure as angels!" was the declaration of its leading opponents, as soon as it went into operation; and in accordance therewith, the Richmond Enquirer, New York Evening Post, Mr. Noah's Enquirer, and several other leading papers over the Union, which, to that moment, had taken the lead against Gen. Jackson, were brought out in his favor! Mr. Noah, in one of his papers previous to the formation of the combination [1824] said—

"We have made it appear that Gen. Jackson is wanting in the most essential qualifications for President of the United States; namely, experience in public life; knowledge in foreign relations; of internal concerns; of the genius and disposition of the People; of the distinctions and landmarks of party, and the important and indispensable acquirements of a statesman. It will then be asked for what is he competent? We reply, for nothing in civil life. Gen. Jackson is a soldier, full of energy, fire, and bravery, possessing an iron constitution, capable of undergoing every fatigue, and submitting to every privation; he is skilful in attack, bold in defence, undismayed in defeat, and merciless in victory. In opinions, sentiments, and conduct, he reverses the order of our Government; HE CONSIDERS THE CONSTITUTION AS A PIECE OF BLANK PAPER; he suspends at his will and pleasure, the most sacred rights of the citizen; he regards the laws which oppose a barrier to his determination, as mere empty sound; he treats with contempt the orders of his superior officers; he turns a civil into a military Government; he reverses the decrees of Courts Martial; he decoys and hangs his prisoners; he imprisons a fellow Commissioner of high rank, appointed by a foreign Government; he suspends the writ of HABEAS CORPUS, threatens to confine the Judge; and, finally, cut off the ears of the Senators, who dare to call in question the constitutionality of his acts! Are we the prudent, sober, discreet, sensible, and judicious People which other Nations think we are? Have we men amongst us with the great civil acquirements, profound talents, and natural judgment of Wm. H. Crawford, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Smith Thompson, &c. &c. and yet prefer General Andrew Jackson?"

Equally pointed, strong and harsh, were the remarks of the other papers alluded to, until the votes of 1824 gave hopes, that with Gen Jackson for their candidate, they would be most likely to accomplish their object of putting down Mr. Adams, by his administration ever so pure and upright.

These are the papers which now endeavor to smooth over the acts of Gen. Jackson—to call the very charges they themselves brought against him, *enemies*! Can an opposition thus got up—and thus sustained, be designed for the advantage of the country? We think not.

Frank. Rep.

Non-Consumption of the South.—The resolutions which have been entered into by the citizens of South Carolina and Georgia, to avoid the consumption of articles, the produce or manufacture of Kentucky, and other states friendly to the Tariff, seems to be put in practice, so far with persevering firmness. The following instance of it, we copy from a late Charleston Mercury:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Camden.

"You may be, perhaps, amused to hear that, some days back, a waggon from Kentucky, loaded with bacon, arrived at Camden. No inducement could prevail upon the inhabitants to purchase a single pound of it. They were told they could have it at four cents, if they would take it. The

waggoners said they should be ruined, if they were compelled to take their bacon back. They were told it could not be helped. They then drove all the way to the Bradford Springs, and offered their bacon to Mr. C. who would not purchase upon any terms." *Nat. Int.*

An article is at present going the grand rounds in the Jackson papers purporting to be 'an address of General Andrew Jackson to his troops before the battle of New Orleans.' In this eloquent speech we see something which almost makes us believe, that the General is a kind of a prophet. "The enemy," he says 'comes flushed with the victories of Spain and Waterloo!' Now according to *Edwin's Book*, the battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8th 1815; and that of Waterloo took place on the 18th of June the same year, more than six months after. *Greenburg Gaz.*

Although the President has it not in his power, to draw from the Treasury, one cent of the public money, without an appropriation by Congress, he is represented by the Jacksonites, at their township meetings, as almost robbing the Treasury, and squandering the public funds for the most trifling objects! When it is a fact, that he refused to expend the usual sum voted to furnish furniture for the president's house—that more of the public debt has been paid off since Mr. Adams has been in office, than was ever paid during the same period of the administration of any of his predecessors—and in every way, he has administered the government with prudence and justice. Indeed, the very fact, that no other President ever had so active and inveterate an opposition, ready not only to detect and expose all errors, but to misrepresent his every act, is of itself sufficient to discredit all stories of extravagance and waste.

Frank. Rep.

A ridiculous story, in the shape of an affidavit, has been running the rounds of the Opposition presses, stating that an old Revolutionary soldier had, by the orders of Mr. Adams, been rudely driven from the doors of the President's House, and threatened with a horse-whipping if he did not desist from his importunities. The National Journal of Saturday, says—We assert upon the best authority, that no such occurrence ever took place at the President's House, and that no map, Revolutionary soldier or citizen, was ever driven from his door, or even rudely treated by Mr. Adams. To those acquainted with the benevolence which has always marked the character of the President, this contradiction was not needed to convince them that the statement was founded in error. No charge which can be brought against Mr. Adams, can be so feebly sustained, as one accusing him of treating the petitions of the unfortunate with contumely; for, wherever he is personally known, it would be considered, by friends and foes, as having originated in misconception or designed falsehood.

We feel a kind of national pride in saying that we do not know an individual whose charitable disposition shines more conspicuously than that of the President of the United States.

Petersburg Intelligencer

Dr. Charles Von Mayerly, in Germany, has lately invented a pair of boots, made of block tin and surrounded with a hollow body, with the assistance of which he can pass over the most rapid river. He has lately exhibited his contrivance at Pest, at which place he walked for upwards of 500 fathoms in the river Danube, where it is very rapid and deep, in the presence of a great number of persons.

Stage Coach Stories.—A stage coach is being built, to run between Bordentown and Washington [N. J.] to carry between fifty and sixty passengers. It has 100 compartments, one above the other, and has four wheels of the usual circumference, the feloes of which are 14 in. wide. A tender is to follow, to carry baggage.

Something New.—It is stated the Theatre in the thriving town of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been purchased by a religious congregation, and that workmen are now employed to convert it into a Presbyterian church.

Mr. Justice Park has decided that by the laws of England, no man, on any personal character, has a right to indict

RICARAS INDIANS.
A trading party, of about 75 Americans, commanded by Gen. Ashley, left our frontier settlements last spring for the Rocky Mountains. On the 2d of June, 2 or 300 miles above the Council Bluffs, they were attacked by the Ricaras Indians, who killed 14, and wounded 9, of the party. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence, Col. Leavenworth marched from Council Bluffs, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Ricaras. The following is his report of the expedition:

HEAD QUARTERS, 6th Regt. 2d Ill. Inf.,
Fort Union, Aug. 30, 1823.
SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricaras towns returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricaras towns on the 4th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from the towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back until the regular troops and General Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops, that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Capt. Riley, with a company of Riflemen, and Lieut. Bradley, with a company of Infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lt. Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Sergeant Perkins, with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. The six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were, in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock Maj. Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six pounder and the troops opposed to the upper village, were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off, tho' they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said that the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated chief, called 'Grey Eyes,' who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians corrected than exterminated, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently, a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.

Early on the morning of the 15th, we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company, and company E. commanded by Lieut. Bradley, and Lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, of the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The towns had been completely rid-dled. We found 31 new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened, and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that 10 men, who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that

more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messengers returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they had left in their flight,) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman before mentioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but they were set on fire by one McDonald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricaras Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but wounded, Hugh Johnson, of Gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Major Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowle arrived here with 85 men, (recruits,) on the 28th instant.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Pope Pius VII. died at Rome, on the morning of the 20th of Aug. A letter from Rome, says, "According to immemorial custom, the body of the Pope will lie in state for nine days, in an illumined chapel. The burial will take place on the 9th day, and on the 10th the sacred college will assemble in conclave. Arrangements are making for the first formalities observed at the election of a Pope. The foreign cardinals will be admitted to the conclave on the first or second day after their arrival at Rome: Cardinal Pecci, Camerlingo of the Roman Catholic Religion, has taken the temporal government of the States of the Church."

LAST MOMENTS OF THE POPE.

A private letter of the 20th inst. from Rome gives the following account of the last moments of Pope Pius VII:—"On the 15th inst. the Holy Father experienced some relief by using the mechanical bed sent by the King of France, for whose kind attention he expressed his gratitude. After being raised up he took some chocolate, and then fell asleep.—On the 16th the debility of the august patient gradually increased and some alarming symptoms appeared; delirium came on, and he imagined himself at Savona and Fontainebleau.—On the 17th the disorder assumed a still more alarming character. The Holy Father required the communion to be administered observing that it was proper for a Pope to receive it during the Octave of the Assumption.—On the 18th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, Cardinal Bertozzi administered to him the Sacrament of the Eucharist in viaticum. His Holiness was aware of his danger. Upon proposing to take some drink, he replied:—"I have no other care to take than to prepare my soul to render an account of my long life to God."—On the 19th, at half-past one o'clock in the morning, the Holy Father received the Extreme Unction. He shortly afterwards lost his speech, but from some inarticulate sounds of his voice it was perceived he was silently praying. As soon as this intelligence was spread the churches were thronged, and an universal sentiment of regret and grief prevailed in Rome. At length, on the morning of the 20th, the virtuous Pontiff expired.

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Enquirer.

Iron Mountain.—This place is in Washington county, in this state, and is the most extraordinary store of iron ore that has yet been discovered in any country. It would not probably be transcending the limits of truth to say, that it would supply the world with this useful mineral for a long period of time. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to native iron, and yields on fusion eighty or perhaps ninety per cent.

There are other places that have been denominated iron mountains, such as that of Träberg in Smoland & tw, the names of which we do not recollect that have been discovered in Lap-land, but none of these can be compared with the mountain of Missouri, ei-

ther in point of magnitude, or in quality of ore.

The peculiar quality of the ore of which this section of the country is the rich depository, is worthy of attention. At a bloomery, erected by Messrs. Perry and Ruggles, iron is produced of a quality greatly superior to any that can be imported and is preferred by smiths, because it is worked with greater facility, and is found to possess in a very high degree the properties of steel. Axes, plough-irons, and other implements of husbandry, made of this iron, without any addition of steel, are found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

Historical Data.—The following useful Table of the Votes given for President and Vice-President at the elections since Gen. Washington's retirement; and of the number of votes each State is now entitled to—is taken from a late number of *Miles' Register*.
1796.—President—Adams, 71; Jefferson, 68. Vice-President—T. Pinckney, 59; A. Burr, 30.
1800.—T. Jefferson, 73; Adams, 64. V. P. A. Burr, 73; T. Pinckney, 63.
1804.—T. Jefferson, 162; C. C. Pinckney, 14. V. P. G. Clinton, 162; R. King, 14.
1808.—J. Madison, 122; C. C. Pinckney, 47. V. P. G. Clinton, 118; R. King, 57.
1812.—J. Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton, 83. V. P. E. Gerry, 138; J. Ingersoll, 57.
1816.—J. Monroe, 182; R. King, 34. V. P. Tompkins, 113; opposition scattered.
1820.—J. Monroe, 231; no opposition, except one vote given from New-Hampshire. V. P. Tompkins, 218; opposition divided.

The number of Votes that each State is entitled to, in 1824:

Maine	9	N. Carolina	15
New Hampshire	8	S. Carolina	11
Vermont	7	Georgia	9
Massachusetts	15	Alabama	5
Rhode Island	4	Louisiana	5
Connecticut	8	Mississippi	3
New York	36	Tennessee	11
New Jersey	8	Kentucky	14
Pennsylvania	28	Ohio	16
Delaware	3	Indiana	5
Maryland	11	Illinois	3
Virginia	34	Missouri	3

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The several State Constitutions were formed and adopted as follows, viz:

New-Hampshire,	Sept. 5, 1792
Massachusetts,	March 2, 1780
and amended	1820
Rhode Island, (charter)	1663
Connecticut,	Sept. 15, 1818
Vermont,	July 4, 1793
New York,	April 20, 1777
revised in	1821
New Jersey,	July 2, 1776
Pennsylvania,	Sept. 2, 1790
Delaware,	June 12, 1792
Maryland,	Aug. 14, 1776
Virginia,	July 5, 1776
North Carolina,	Dec. 18, 1776
South Carolina,	June 3, 1790
Georgia,	May 30, 1798
Louisiana,	Jan. 22, 1812
Kentucky,	Aug. 17, 1799
Ohio,	Nov. 1, 1802
Tennessee,	Feb. 6, 1796
Mississippi,	Aug. 15, 1817
Indiana,	June 29, 1816
Illinois,	Aug. 26, 1818
Alabama,	Aug. 2, 1819
Maine,	Oct. 29, 1819
Missouri,	June 12, 1820

Periods at which each of the States became a member of the Union, by adopting the Constitution of the U. S. or by virtue of an act of Congress.

Delaware adopted the Constitution of the U. States,	Dec. 7, 1787
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 12, 1787
New Jersey,	Dec. 18, 1787
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut,	Jan. 9, 1778
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6, 1788
Maryland,	April 28, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788
Virginia,	June 26, 1788
New York,	July 26, 1788
North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1791
Vermont, admitted by act of Congress	March 4, 1791
Kentucky,	June 1, 1792
Tennessee,	June 1, 1796
Ohio,	Feb. 19, 1803
Louisiana,	April 8, 1812
Indiana,	Dec. 11, 1816
Mississippi,	Dec. 10, 1817
Illinois,	Dec. 3, 1818
Alabama,	Dec. 14, 1819
Maine,	March 3, 1820
Missouri,	Aug. 10, 1821

The value of woolen cloths consumed in Great Britain annually, (says the N. Y. Evening Post,) is estimated at eleven millions sterling; making a total of 18 millions. The raw material costs about 6 millions as the aggregate amount of profit and wages. The manufacturer's share of this, and to indemnify him for the wear and tear of ma-

chinery, and the waste of capital in general, is estimated at 18 per cent. of the 12 millions, 2,160,000, leaving 9,840,000, as the total amount of wages. The number of adult workmen employed, is calculated at 546,000, independent of children, who are much more numerous and whose labours are estimated as equivalent to the adults. Exclusive of master manufacturers or of those who live on the profits of stock, it is thus plain that no fewer than 1,100,000, or one thirteenth part of the inhabitants of Britain, are supported by the woolen manufacture.

From the Backwoodman.
NEW JERUSALEM—SOMETHING NEW.

Bowling Green, Ky. Aug. 16.
The founder of this new city calls himself JESUS CHRIST, but in the name of McDonald, a Tailor by profession. He is about fifty years of age, small stature, and his head is somewhat bald. He has been preaching occasionally in this place, for about twelve months, the doctrine of living forever in this world in our present shape. He says he is the Christ, because he was the first that embraced the doctrine of living forever on this earth—he quotes many parts of the Bible to show it we have faith we "shall never die," and says "God surely will not lie," adding that many of the disciples of the former Christ never died, or that the Bible furnishes no evidence of the fact. He takes the Bible as his guide, and is conversant with every chapter and verse therein. He possesses good natural talents, but his education is quite limited. He was formerly a Roman Catholic, and some say a priest; but the latter we are inclined to discredit.

The centre of this New Jerusalem is situated about half a mile from our village, and the only building as yet is a little hut, built in the shape of a tent with poles about 2 or 3 inches in circumference and covered with dirt. Curiosity prompted us a few days since to visit this humble habitation. We found the old gentleman engaged in cooking his breakfast. He appeared pleased at the visit, and conducted us to a seat. He seems to live a frugal life—a large gourd of water compose his beverage, three or four old boards afford him a place to repose his head, and one or two more make him a temporary desk. He appears quite cheerful and communicative—he shewed a plan of this wonderful City—it is to be fourteen miles square and it is contemplated to erect one or two brick houses this fall. As absurd as this doctrine will appear at first to the reader, his astonishment will be increased when we inform him that twelve have actually declared in its favour, and some of them commenced preaching! The best of all, however, is, that some of the converts are worth about 4 or 5,000! Let us assure our distant readers that this "Live Forever," is not a deranged man. His schemes, intentions, &c. we cheerfully leave to others to judge of without offering a comment ourselves. All we feel disposed to say, is, he is an inoffensive old man; and if he and his disciples can live forever let them do it.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 23.
Ministerial Longevity.—Rev. John Rathbone, who is on a visit to this village, in company with his son, from N. York, preached in the Baptist Meeting house, on Lord's day, the 21st inst. from 1 Timothy II. chapter, 5th verse.

He is now in the 95th year of his age—the 75th of his religious profession, and the 72d of his public ministry. His venerable age, his silver locks, and his ancient eloquence, which would do honor to and promote the usefulness of modern divines, all contributed to fix the attention, while divine truth fell from his lips to the edification of the listening audience.

War.—During the last 700 years, there have been 256 of war between France and England. In these wars, according to the most probable calculation, no less than twenty-six millions of people have been sacrificed on the blood stained altar of honorable murder.

Near New Orleans a runaway Negro Man lately secreted himself in a swamp, and was found by some hunters with both his legs bitten off near his thighs by Alligators. He stated that he had frequently been attacked by these voracious monsters, and had always succeeded in beating them off, until the night before, when two of them attacked him at once, overpowered him and took off both his legs. He was taken to the nearest settlement, and medical aid was procured, but he died in a few hours.

By accounts printed in the House of Commons, it appears the gross produce of the revenue of Great Britain for 20 years, commencing from January, 1797, amounted to the almost incredible sum of 1,200,180,592, besides 430,000,000 borrowed.

THE EFFECTS OF CLINTON'S POLICY.

Grand Canal.—The London papers notice the progress made in the great canal of this state in terms highly flattering to our citizens. After remarking that it is the longest canal in existence, measuring 350 miles in length, and that its cost when finished would be about five millions of dollars, the British Traveller says, "It is a work worth a thousand Escurials and Versailles, because it creates wealth while these only consume it, and it is a monument of public spirit and national prosperity, while these are only monuments of idle magnificence, vain glory, and despotic oppression. When shall we see the inhabitants of a small province of any of the torrid and priest-ridden monarchies of Continental Europe execute such a work by their unassisted resources?"

We perceive that the completion of the great Aqueduct across the Genesee river at Rochester, was celebrated on the 10th instant. Men of capital, also, are freely embarking their money in projects connected with this undertaking. A company has been formed at Rochester, who are building five boats for the canal, of a more commodious and elegant construction than those formerly in use. Each boat is to have a spacious cabin for ladies, & one for gentlemen. The passage from Utica to Rochester, will be performed in 45 hours. A boat will leave each of these places every evening, and as there is no lock for the distance of 60 miles west of Utica, passengers will sleep comfortably the whole way; four cents a mile. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Singular and Fatal Occurrence.

On Friday morning last (8th inst.) a young man named Thomas Clement, lost his life in a singular manner, as dreadful as it was extraordinary. He was fishing with a draw net, with some of his friends, near Elizabeth Castle, and taking a little sole out of the net, he put it between his teeth to kill it, when the fish, with a sudden spring, forced itself into his throat, and choked him. The unfortunate man had just time to call for assistance, but it came too late, he expired soon after in dreadful agony. *Jersey British Press.*

In St. Lawrence county, N. Y. William Kirby has been sentenced to be hung for having drowned two of his children—not for any offence, but because he thought it better for them to pass from this world to the next without delay.

Tailor's Work.—By a statement from a tailor, in Boston, England, it appears that there are 25,243 stitches in a coat, viz. basing, 782 stitches; in the edges of the coat, 5390 ditto; felling the edges, faces, &c. 7414 ditto; out of sight, in the pockets, &c. 1089 do. in the collar alone, 3056 ditto; seams, 5359 ditto; holes 1450 ditto; the coat, he says, was made in two days journeyman's hours.

Com. Porter has written a letter to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, dated Thompson's Island, August 8th, in which he says, "it appears to be the general opinion, that piracy is as much put down as it will be for a long time, and to keep it so, the presence of an active force is absolutely necessary."

It is supposed that the waters of the Western Canal will be joined to the Hudson the first week in October, and great preparations are making at Albany to celebrate the arrival of the first boat.

Kept to the right.—A traveller in Massachusetts has been mulcted in damages to the amount of twenty-five dollars, for taking the left hand side of the Merrimack bridge, with a waggon, instead of the right, thereby coming in contact with a horse and gig, the latter of which was broken.

The Drought continued at Belfast, (Maine,) as late as the 17th ult. Vegetation was "scared as with a hot iron;" rivers had become rivulets, and small streams had vanished. In many places it was difficult to procure water for domestic purposes—and cattle were driven two miles to water.

The crop of tobacco has suffered so severely this season, that several planters have lost the whole;—it is estimated that 30,000 hogheads have been destroyed.—Some of the most opulent farmers in Prince Georges have lost every plant; it is presumed however that the stock on hand of the old crop will command a price adequate to the general loss.

Georgetown Metropolitan.

Albion K. Parris is re-elected Governor of Maine, without opposition.

C. P. Van Ness, chief justice of Vermont, was elected governor of that state, on Tuesday the 9th September.

New York, Oct. 7.

The regular packet ship *James Cropper*, Capt. Marshall, arrived here last evening, by which we have received London dates of the 5th, and Liverpool of the 6th of September, containing Paris dates of the 1st of that month, and Madrid of the 27th of August.

Although the intelligence by this arrival is not so late as that received from Gibraltar, it is of considerable importance inasmuch as it confirms the accounts that the French had been defeated in an attack on the Fort Montgarden at Cadiz, and in other respects furnishes information of a character highly favourable to the constitutional cause and tending to strengthen the opinion that the invaders will ultimately be driven out of the country. We have already understood that on the Duke d'Angouleme's arrival off Cadiz, he despatched an aide-de-camp with a flag of truce and a proposal of terms to the besieged. We also know that the letter was addressed immediately to the King, but that on the person to whom it was presented observing this, he refused to deliver it, on which an application was made to the governor of Cadiz, who informed the messenger that he would deliver the despatch to his majesty, or communicate to him its contents. On this condition the letter was left. The London papers say it contained a declaration of the Duke d'Angouleme, in the name of his majesty the King of France, that his majesty would, in the first place, engage Ferdinand VII. on his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his majesty Louis XVIII. would engage Ferdinand VII. to convoke the ancient Cortes of the Kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added, that he and the army would be a guarantee to their fulfilment. The Gibraltar papers received yesterday to the 3d Sept. give the following as the conditions on which the French were willing to withdraw their troops and conclude a peace.

1. That Spain shall proceed to constitute an Upper Chamber, or Senate of Nobles, upon the plan of the house of Peers in France or England, or if either be wanting, or be objected to, that the Senate shall be constituted upon the plan of that of America.
2. The King to have a veto upon all laws, as the Kings of England and France, and to have the command of the armies and the administration of public force in full.
3. The parochial clergy and episcopacy of Spain to receive a sufficient stipend: Bishops not less than \$10,000 annually, nor parochial clergy less than \$8,000. And this to be secured in land, and not to be dependant upon any annual supply.
4. The Inquisition to be abolished.
5. The Press to be free, but to be responsible.
6. A perfect amnesty of all that has passed on all sides.

Five days it is said were allowed to decide on the acceptancy or rejection of these proposals, at the expiration of which, if the King was not liberated, an attack was to be commenced, and no terms would afterwards be listened to, but unconditional surrender. In the London Courier of the 3d Sept. the following is given as the answer of Ferdinand, which is said to have been returned on the last day of the term fixed by the Duke d'Angouleme, and to have been in the hand writing of the King:—

1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty until the appearance of the French troops in Spain.
2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all Frenchmen.
3. That they are responsible before God for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.
4. That the King relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.

On the intelligence of this rejection reaching Paris, a despatch is stated to have been immediately forwarded to the Duke d'Angouleme, directing him to attempt to take Cadiz *coute que coute* (come what may)—In consequence of these peremptory orders, it appears by the Paris papers of the 1st of September, that the French government had received intelligence (which it refrained from publishing) of this attack having been made; and of its having terminated unfavourably: the besiegers being repulsed with great loss. This event, which, as already said, has been amply confirmed by late accounts from Gibraltar, is viewed in the London papers as a fatal blow to the designs of France. [Rev. Post.]

From the United States Gazette.

The French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, notwithstanding the public stipulations they have made to abandon the slave trade, continue to carry it on in a very cruel and avaricious manner. In April last the British ship of war *Impugnata* encountered, in the River Bonney, seven armed vessels engaged in it; of these Lieut. Mildmay captured five, two of them Spanish and the rest French. Thus in vessels whose aggregate tonnage amounts to about 1000, were crammed nearly 1500 human victims. The depravity of the people of one of the schooners was such, that when the Lieutenant boarded her, he found a lighted match hanging over the open magazine hatch, with which it was intended to blow up the English and 300 Africans, who were in irons in the hold.

The publication from which the above sketch is drawn narrates another horrid example of inhumanity, which occurred in the prosecution of this nefarious trade. The British brig *Thistle* captured, in the river Calabar, a Portuguese schooner, called *St. Jose de Hallaxo*, under seven tons burthen. She had sailed from that river for Prince's Island, with 30 slaves; but returned to Calabar, short of provisions and water, after being five or six weeks at sea. In this voyage ten of the slaves were famished to death, and a female, who, by substituting sea water for food, became delicious and frantic, was flogged to death in attempting to still her cries.

Though we cannot concur with Judge Story in the judicial legislation, by which he rendered the slave trade piracy under the law of nations, we highly commend the Act of Congress, declaring it to be so in our own citizens. The injustice of the thing itself, and the shocking manner in which it is too often carried on, renders it a disgrace to the species. It is lamentable to discover, that the nations of Christendom are not more sincere and active in suppressing it. There is but one crime, incident to our nature, which approaches it in atrocious degree, and that is making an unjust national war; but the slave trade includes, and is in a great measure founded upon it. Slaves are procured by those who sell them to the traders, either from their enemies in war or by means of the treachery and rapine, which lead to it.

Another crime, not immensely behind it in grade is that of negro trading, which consists in buying slaves in one state, to sell in another. This like the other is a traffic, to qualify any one for which, it is necessary to eradicate the fine feelings of a man, and substitute for them that ferocity, which sees and hears unmoved the tears and groans of whole families, whom avarice tears asunder and disperses. Persons, whose hearts are thus steeled, must be too debased and corrupted in their other properties, to be very desirable members of the Society to which they belong. Cruelty, it is to be supposed, is not the only foul fiend, which avarice introduces into that bosom which it sways in a degree necessary to deal in human flesh.

Boston, Oct. 1.

GREECE.

Smerna papers to the 25th July, have been received here containing numerous accounts of the hostile operations of the Turks against the Greeks; but our news of the events, through other sources, are not only later but more consistent with truth, as we find the Smyrna Presses to be entirely under the control of Turkish influence. The result of war operations between these nations, the present season, so far as they had proceeded, at the last dates, is certainly favorable to the Greeks, particularly on the sea board; and it is on the naval armament of Turkey that she must depend for the supply of her troops employed in the war against Greece.

Petersburg, Va. Sept. 6.

AFRICAN COLONY.—One of the free coloured persons who left this town for Africa some time ago, returned here on Friday night for his family. He speaks in the most enraptured terms of the native country of the Blacks, describing it as the garden spot of the world, whither every free man of color should immediately repair. This statement we had from the person himself, who is an intelligent man, and possessed of considerable property. His representations and the anxiety manifested by him to return to Africa, will, doubtless, have a powerful influence on his coloured brethren, many of whom, we should suppose, now that their fears are removed, will prepare to join their comrades in their native land.

A young lady in England lately recovered of the Proprietors of the Stage that runs between London and Newark, \$2221 25 damages for being injured by the running off of the horses, and upsetting of the stage, through the carelessness of the driver, who had left his horses, and went into a public house where they stopped. This ought to operate as a salutary example.

At a meeting of the ladies of Reading, convened the 25th of September, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of sick and indigent persons within the borough,

It was resolved, That a supply of wholesome and nutritious soup should be prepared for distribution, twice a week, during the continuance of the sickly season.



THE CENTINELL.

Gettysburg, October 15.

SOUTHERN SERVICE.

For a few years past, it has been our fate to lose some of our finest Naval Officers and seamen, by the fevers of the South. Scarcely a vessel has been ordered on service on the coast of Florida, the West Indies, &c. but some of her officers have fallen victims to the epidemics of the climate. We have again to add to the list.—The U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, arrived at Norfolk, on the 1st inst. from Thompson's Island, where the Squadron that had been detached against the Pirates was stationed. She brings intelligence of the death of Capt. Wm. H. Watson, Lieut. Geo. W. Hamersley, Lieut. Nath. Carter, jr., Sailing Master Bainbridge, Midshipman Bainbridge, Midshipman Taylor, Chaplain D. P. Adams, and about 40 seamen and other persons. The officers who remained sick at the island were Surgeons Willington, Blalitt, Van Brunt, Bennett, and Midshipman Radcliff. The *Seagull* and *schr. Allen*, were the only two vessels left at the island, and they were soon to follow. Com. Porter had been extremely ill, but was much better and intended to return home in the *Seagull*.

An attempt was made to set fire to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Philadelphia, on the 29th ult. by placing a bundle of matches amongst some straw in the buildings. It was providentially discovered. The Directors of the Institution have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the perpetrator.

HEAVY LOSS.—The *schr. Junius*, Capt. Chastain, has arrived at Baltimore, in distress, having been robbed by a Patriot Privateer of her cargo, which was very valuable, and on which insurance had been effected to the amount of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

An idea may be formed of the extensive commerce of Boston, from the fact, that from the piazza of one of the hotels, two hundred and nine vessels were counted in eight at one time, besides sail boats, and it is said if the atmosphere had been clear, the number would have reached 250!

The 80th annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists was lately held in England. The number in England, is 219,398—in Ireland, 22,218—total 241,616. Increase during the last year 8006—Do. in foreign stations, 1653—total 9539. The number of Wesleyan Methodists in the U. States is estimated at 300,000.

Our last accounts from Natchez, say, that that city was nearly deserted by the inhabitants on account of the sickness—but 3 or 400 remaining—and even of this remnant as many as 6, 10, and even 13 the daily.

The Plague has commenced its ravages at Alexandria, in Egypt, several of the isles of the Archipelago, and some provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent its introduction by vessels into the ports of the Mediterranean, and all points of the French coast.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND, (Key West.)—We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, and the Public generally, that the reports as to the unhealthiness of the station at Key West have induced the Government to send out a Special Mission, for the purpose of examining the causes of the disease said to be prevailing there, and the prospects of its continuance, &c.—with full authority to adopt any measures which the situation of the squadron may seem to call for. Commodore Rodgers, the highest officer of the Navy, has volunteered his services on the occasion.—NAT. INT.

DIED.—On the 7th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH BOYD, wife of Mr. William Boyd, of Menallen township.

—On the 18th ult. Mrs. LINDA McCARTHY, wife of Mr. John McCarthy, of Mount Pleasant township, in the 68th year of her age.

—At Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. GEORGE A. BAKER, Esq. R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, aged 41 years.

—On the 5th inst. General BENJAMIN BRAD, Register and Recorder of Bedford county.

—On the 1st inst. RICHARD SMITH, Esq. Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER	S. F. S. S.	Moon's Phases.
15 Wednesday	6 28 6 32	19 D. H. M.
16 Thursday	6 30 6 30	19 5 10 a
17 Friday	6 31 6 29	Last q. 26 2 43m
18 Saturday	6 32 6 28	NOVEMBER.
19 Sunday	6 33 6 27	New m. 2 4 39m
20 Monday	6 35 6 25	First q. 10 5 51 a
21 Tuesday	6 36 6 24	

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the "Adams county Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures," are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
JACOB LEFEVER, Sec'y.

Oct. 13, 1823.

ATTENTION!

Columbian Guards,
YOU will parade in Heidlersburg, on Saturday the 25th of October inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that punctual attendance will be given by all the members.

By order,
HENRY WITMER, O. S.

Oct. 13, 1823.

FOR RENT TWO FARMS,

Late the Estate of LEONARD GILBERT, dec'd.

One containing

170 ACRES.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county:

The other containing

180 ACRES.

Situate in Straban and Menallen townships.

FOR TERMS, &c. APPLY TO

Jonathan Rieman,

Jacob Rex,

Oct. 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of LEONARD GILBERT, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment to JONATHAN RIEMAN, on or before the 1st of November, as no further indulgence will be given. Such as have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Jonathan Rieman, J. R.

Jacob Rex, J. R.

Oct. 14.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Legators, Creditors, or other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereinafter named, will be presented to the Orphans Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY the 10th day of November next, viz.

The account of John Rhinchart, Jr. and Peter Weikert, administrators of John Rhinchart, Sen. deceased.

The account of Catharine Stouffer and Henry Wirtz, administrators of Christian Stouffer, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, administrator of Philip Venus, dec'd.

The account of John Wiernman, administrator of Henry Chronister, deceased.

The account of John B. McPherson, administrator cum testamento annexo of Hannah Cooper, deceased.

The account of Anthony Sanders, Executor of Peter Roper, deceased.

The account of John Mummert and Christian Picking, administrators of John Mummert, deceased.

The account of James Reid, administrator of James McClean, deceased.

The account of Susanna Sherman, administratrix of George Sherman, Jr. deceased.

The account of John Miller, administrator of John White, deceased.

The account of Elizabeth Eizler and Basil Eizler, administrators of Andrew Eizler, deceased.

The account of Henry Harbaugh and Peter Stem, administrators of Yost Harbaugh, deceased.

The account of John Weikert, Esq. one of the Executors of George Sherman, Sen. deceased.

The account of Joseph Greist, one of the Executors of William Weakly, deceased.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff and Barbara Wolford, Executors of Peter Wolford, deceased.

The account of Peter Snyder, administrator of Jacob Bender, deceased.

The account of Simon Becker, administrator of Charles W. A. Hammer, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of George Harbaugh and Samuel McCullough, Guardians of the minor children of Yost Harbaugh, deceased.

Wm. McClellan, jr. Reg'r.

Register's office, Gettysburg,

Oct. 16, 1823.

American Medical Recorder,

(PUBLISHED AT PHILADELPHIA.)

Work will be received by the subscriber. The numbers for the present year may be seen by calling at the Post-Office.

John Hersh, jr.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1.

Medical Books can at all times be furnished on application as above.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st of November next, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A certain Lot of Ground, in the said Borough, No. 148, fronting on Middle-street, adjoining lots of the heirs of Christian Wampler, deceased, and East Street, on which is erected a log Dwelling-house and log Stable—to be sold as the estate of Moses Degroff.

J. A. Thompson, Cor'r.

Gettysburg, Oct. 7.

WOOD will be taken in payment for the Centinel, if delivered immediately.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold in Public Sale, on

Thursday the 1st day of October

next, at the late residence of W. A. COB WINROTT, Esq. deceased, in

Gettysburg.

These Valuable

LAW BOOKS,

Late the Library of W. A. MAXWELL, Esq. deceased. The books will be made known by

James M. Sherry,

George Nave,

Sept. 23.

A catalogue of the Books may be seen at the offices of the following gentlemen, viz. George Chambers, Esq. in Chambersburg—A. Carothers, Esq. in Carlisle—John Evans, Esq. in York, and B. S. Pignun, Esq. in Frederick.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the above business, at his old Stand, next door to Mr. Murphy's Tavern—where he has now on hand, and will constantly keep an assortment of

Ladies' Printell, Morocco, Buck & Cat-skin Shoes, and

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes

of all descriptions—which will be sold very low for CASH or Country Produce. Orders for any kind of work in his line will be attended to, and executed on the shortest notice. All repairs sewed gratis. He hopes, by unremitted attention to business, to continue to enjoy the public patronage.

Robert Taylor.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

JOURNEYMEN, and an

APPRENTICE wanted immediately, as above.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several

Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and William Scott and Daniel Sheffer, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 10th day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given,

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, by then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 7th day of

October, A. D. 1823.

B. Gilbert, Sheriff.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 10th of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Subscribers, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and one Treasurer, & such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the President and Board of Managers,

A. Russell, Sec'y.

Oct. 7.

M. C. Clarkson

WILL GIVE CASH FOR

100 Bushels good clean

FLAX-SEED.

At his Hardware Store, Gettysburg,

Aug. 26.



The Parrot.
UTILE—DULCE.

THERE IS AN HOUR.
By **SEBASTIAN OSBORNE.**
There is an hour of inward joy,
An hour of birth and pleasure given,
When man may move without alloy,
The floor of earth—the calm of Heaven.
There is an hour of happiness,
When man can revel free from pain;
An hour of pure unalloyed bliss,
Which every mortal strives to gain.
But ah! there is a solemn hour,
When dead reflections wake the soul;
When man must own a higher power,
A God supreme—who holds control.

'Tis when disease has laid us low,
And sorrow dims the closing eye;
When want death, man's mortal foe,
Proclaims, alas! that we must die!
Yes, yes, 'tis then we feel our own
Our helpless lot—our wretched fate;
Cry for forgiveness—loudly moan,
And sorrow o'er our dying state.

THE DEATH BED OF THE PIOUS.
By **WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.**
There is a smile of purest ray,
Than fancy's features wear;
A flame whose very pinions play,
With glow divinely fair.

There is a holy vestal calm,
That breathes of bliss and Heaven;
A solitude of lovelier charm,
Than dews the wing of even.
There is a bright and pleasing hour,
When all is love serene;
When angels whisper from their bower,
And joys untold are seen.

That smile of faith's pale brow hath shone,
That calm is yielding breath;
That hour of hallowed peace is known
Around the bed of death.

THE EVE OF BATTLE.
All was so still, so soft in earth and air,
You would start to meet a spirit there.

There is no situation—perhaps, in which man is more susceptible of the kinder feeling of his nature, than when he is about to risk his existence in the tide of moral conflict. The ties of love, of friendship, & of kindred seem in that hour, to be woven more closely round the heart, and dearer than they ever were before, and the probability which will intrude itself into the mind, of our soon being insensible to them all, gives life a thousand charms.

Agitated by such feelings as these on the night before a desperate engagement, and unable to take the repose which was to fit me for encountering the fatigues and dangers of the approaching combat, I strolled some distance from my tent, hoping the freshness of the air might in some degree calm the feverish ferment of my spirit. It was a delicious night in the early part of June, and the full moon shone with (as I thought at the time) unparalleled splendor. The camp of our army was situated along a height below which gently glided down a small river, on the opposite side of which, on a corresponding range of hills, was formed that of the enemy. All was silent as the grave, except when now and then, the shrill neigh of an impatient war horse would for a moment break the stillness of the scene, and then die away in the distance; whilst round the watch-fires that studded either camp, and which gleamed with a ghastly lustre in the pale moonlight, might be seen the faintly defined figures of men, who as they passed to and fro, seemed like demons celebrating their orgies in anticipation of the scene of carnage and blood about to ensue.

As I gazed on the vast assemblage of tents, whose tops glistened in the moon, I thought of their sleeping inmates; of the many who, now in the arms of "nature's balmy comforts," were forgetting their past cares and approaching danger; and who, ere the setting of the morrow's sun, would sink into that sleep from which only the last trumpet would arouse them. They were then, probably, transported in their dreams to the midst of their families, where they were enjoying all that paternal kindness or tender affection could bestow; endearments which, alas! they were fated never to enjoy again in reality: from them I naturally reverted to my own situation; I thought of my home, of my aged parents, of my brothers and sisters, of those who might then be gazing at the lovely planet shining with silver radiance in its empyreal course, and breathing a prayer to Heaven for my safety. I thought then of all I held dear on earth, till I was almost overpowered by the intensity of my feelings when, as if to complete the enthusiastic ecstasies of the thought, a strain of music caught my ear, and first

ling in the night breeze, it died softly away—I listened and again it was repeated, and I could plainly distinguish in the clear tones and soothing melody of a flute the well known and pathetic air of *The Wounded Hussar*. It came from the opposite camp, and probably served to beguile away the reflections of some lonely wanderer like myself.

I have listened to music in all its forms, I have heard the proud notes of triumph in the hour of victory, the sweetest music to a soldier's ear; have yielded to the momentary exhilaration produced by the ball room orchestra; have experienced the fascinating enchantment attendant on the wicker chairs of song, when warbled from the lips of female loveliness; yet there was something in that simple melody breathed in such an hour and in such a situation, which surpassed them all; it was so much in unison with the scene, and my feelings at the time, that the enchantment it then possessed, has continued to the present moment, and will to the last moment of my existence.

In one of the papers of the Spectator, upon the miseries arising from the gloomy forebodings of dreams, and sombre thoughts of death, known to have been written by the celebrated Mr. Addison, is the following:
"I know but one way of fortifying my soul against these gloomy presages and terrors of mind, and that is, by associating myself of the friendship and protection of that Being, who disposes of events and governs futurity. When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to his care; when I wake, I give myself up to his direction. Amidst all the evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for help, and question not that he will either avert them, or turn them to my advantage. Thou I know neither the time nor the manner of the death I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it; because I am sure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to support me under them."
National Aegis.

Patrick Henry—Who was a devout man, left in his will the following testimony in favour of the Christian religion:
"I have now disposed of all my property to my family: there is one thing more I wish I could give them & that is the *Christian Religion*.—If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich, and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

The Starling.
Beshrew the sombre pencil!
said I vauntingly—for I envy not its powers, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring. The mind sits terrified at the objects she has magnified herself, and blackened: reduce them to their proper size and hue, she overlooks them. 'Tis true, said I, correcting the proposition—the Bastille is not an evil to be despised—but strip it of its towers—fill up the fosse—unbarricade the doors—call it simply a confinement, and suppose 'tis some tyrant of a distemper—and not a man which holds you in it—the evil vanishes, and you bear the other half without complaint.

I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice which I took to be of a child, which complained it could not get out. I looked up and down the passage, and seeing neither man, woman or child, I went out without further attention.

In my return back through the passage, I heard the same words repeated twice over; and looking up, I saw it was a Starling hung in a little cage—"I can't get out—I can't get out," said the Starling.
I stood looking at the bird; and to every person who came through the passage it ran fluttering to the side towards which they approached it, with the same lamentations of its captivity—"I can't get out," said the Starling. God help thee! said I, but I will let thee out, cost what it will; so I turned about the cage to get the door; it was twisted and double twisted so fast with wire, there was no getting it open without pulling the cage to pieces—I took both hands to it.

The bird flew to the place where I was attempting his deliverance, and thrusting his head through the trellis, pressed his breast against it, as if impatient—I fear, poor creature! said I, I cannot set thee at liberty—"No," said the Starling—"I can't get out, I can't get out," said the Starling.
I vowed I never had my affections more tenderly awakened; nor do I remember an incident in my life, where the dissipated spirits to which my reason had been a bubble, were so suddenly called home. Mechanical as the notes were, yet so true in tune to nature were they charmed, that in one moment they overthrew all my systematic reasonings upon the Bastille; and I heavily walked up stairs, unsaying every word I had said in going down them.

The Starling.
Beshrew the sombre pencil!
said I vauntingly—for I envy not its powers, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring. The mind sits terrified at the objects she has magnified herself, and blackened: reduce them to their proper size and hue, she overlooks them. 'Tis true, said I, correcting the proposition—the Bastille is not an evil to be despised—but strip it of its towers—fill up the fosse—unbarricade the doors—call it simply a confinement, and suppose 'tis some tyrant of a distemper—and not a man which holds you in it—the evil vanishes, and you bear the other half without complaint.

I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice which I took to be of a child, which complained it could not get out. I looked up and down the passage, and seeing neither man, woman or child, I went out without further attention.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery I said I—still thou art a bitter draught! and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account. 'Tis thou, thrice sweet and gracious goddess, addressing myself to liberty, whom all in public or in private worship, whose taste is grateful, and ever will be so, till Nature herself shall change—no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle, or chymic power turn thy sceptre into iron—with thee to smile upon him as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than his monarch, from whose court thou art exiled. Gracious heaven! cried I, kneeling down upon the last step but one in my ascent—Grant me but health, thou great Bestower of life and give me but this fair goddess as my companion—shower down the mitres, if it seems good unto thy divine providence, upon those heads which are aching for them.
STANES.

A clergyman in the neighborhood of Kelso distinguished for his facetiousness, was wont to mention the following incident as having occurred to himself: "Having walked out one very frosty morning I chanced to meet a boy, mounted upon a horse of prodigious size, who was crying bitterly. 'What is the matter with you, my little fellow?' I enquired. 'I am cold, sir, very cold.' 'Then get off, walk a little, and you will soon become warm.' 'Oh, sir, I can't do that; the horse is barrowed ane, and my father told me to be sure to tak' penny worth o' a'."

A Newspaper—Is a bill of fare, containing a variety of dishes suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down at entertainment.
Politics are *beef steaks*, rare done, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them choose those from France. Electioneering is *venison*. Congress news is *stuffed meat*. Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine, are a *fine boiled dish*, where by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, pleasant and healthy. Ship news is a *glass of grog at eleven*. Poetry is *custard*. Marriages are *sweetmeats*. Ballads and love ditties, *plumb pudding*. Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams are *rice and mustard*. Sometimes here comes along a printer's dun—that is *sourerout or cranberry tart*.
Pioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of **JACOB WINROTT**, Esq. deceased, offer for Sale the following Property of the said deceased, viz.

The undivided half part of 160 acres of land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Slagle, Esq. Samuel Lilly, and Joseph Sneeringer, Esq. There is on the premises a log House and Barn. The whole of the Tract may be purchased together, if desired. If the above Property is not disposed of at Private Sale, before **Tuesday the 25th of November next**, it will on that day be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.
THEY ALSO OFFER FOR SALE,
28 acres of land, near Little's Town, Adams county, on which is a

TAN-YARD, containing *Thirty-five Vats*—with Tan-house, Shedding, and every thing requisite for carrying on the Tanning extensively—also a good two-story brick Dwelling **House & Stable.**
—ALSO—
18 acres of land, adjoining the Town Lots of Little's Town, which will be sold together, or divided into Lots to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—
The undivided half part of 40 acres of Wood-Land, about 2½ miles from Little's Town.—ALSO,
9 acres of Wood-Land, near Little's Town, adjoining land of Thos. Biddle.

If the four latter Tracts are not previously disposed of at Private Sale, they will be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, at the house of Capt. F. Leas, in Little's Town, Adams county, on **Wednesday the 26th of November next**. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.
Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the different premises, on application to Michael Slagle, Esq. or either of the Executors.

James M. Sherry,
George Nace,
Oct. 7.

The Editor of the York Recorder will insert the above advertisement, and forward his bill to the Executors.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—before John Reed and Daniel Sheffer, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at last Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB RIDER,
Late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, who died intestate, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in said township, at the valuation made thereof; and Joseph Rider appearing in open Court, and refusing to take the Real Estate aforesaid; and the other Heirs and Legal Representatives having been severally called, and making no answer.

The Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of the said **JACOB RIDER**, deceased, to wit: Peter, John, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Hoover, Jacob, Joseph, Adam, Catharine, intermarried with James Plunkert, Barbara, intermarried with John Deal, Anthony, Paul, Michael, the children of Polly, deceased, who was intermarried with Henry Pecher, to wit, Eloisa, Mary and Catharine, and George Rider, and Matilda, intermarried with Andrew Rille, or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the **Second Monday of August next**, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, situate as aforesaid, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
August 11th, 1823—Rule continued by the Court until the **Second Monday of November next.**
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
Sept. 30.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—before John Reed and Daniel Sheffer, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at last Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOSEPH LINDSAY,
Late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, who died intestate, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and the said Heirs and Legal Representatives, being severally called, and making no answer:
The Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said Joseph Lindsay, deceased, to wit: on Isabella, intermarried with Benjamin Longwell, Joseph Lindsay, and Jane intermarried with Joseph Gray, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the **Second Monday of August next**, to shew cause, why the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in said township of Mountpleasant, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
August 11th, 1823—Rule continued by the Court until the **Second Monday of November next.**
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
Sept. 30.

Thomas McKaleb,
CHAIR MAKER,
HAS removed his Shop to the house lately occupied by David Little, opposite Mr. Gillespy's Tavern, where he will execute all work in his line with the greatest neatness, cheapness, and despatch.
Aug. 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the York Springs Post-Office (Petersburg) Adams county, Pa. Oct. 1st, 1823.
JOHN Bradley, George Brandon, John Boyd, Fred. Bower, Christian Bauman, John Davis, David Evans, James Ferguson, Edward Hatten, Jas. Hargan, Elizabeth Kimmel (3), Thos. King, esq. David R. King (2), Robert Purviance, Esq. Elizabeth Proctor, Ruth Russel, Hester Ridgely, Samuel Smith, Samuel Spangler, Abraham Tronble, Moses Vancococ, William Widener, John Weikart, esq.
H. Wierman, P. M.
Oct. 1.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—before John Reed and Daniel Sheffer, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at last Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—before John Reed and Daniel Sheffer, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at last Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL SNYDER,
Late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, who died intestate, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in said township, at the valuation made thereof; and Frederick Snyder appearing in Court, and refusing to take the Real Estate aforesaid; and the other Heirs having been severally called, and making no answer.

The Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of the said **MICHAEL SNYDER**, deceased, to wit: on Susanna Snyder, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Miller, Henry Snyder, Catharine, who was intermarried with John Miller, Frederick Snyder, Barbara, intermarried with Peter Creps, Michael Snyder, John Snyder, and Jacob Snyder, or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the **Second Monday of August next**, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, situate as aforesaid, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
August 11th, 1823—Rule continued by the Court until the **Second Monday of November next.**
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
Sept. 30.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—before John Reed and Daniel Sheffer, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at last Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL BUSHEY,
Late of Franklin township, Adams County, deceased, who died intestate, to wit: on Jacob Bushey, John Bushey, who is since dead, leaving two children, to wit, Catharine and Sarah, Sarah, Henry, Nicholas and Michael Bushey, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said county of Adams, on the **Second Monday of August next**, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the said Township, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
August 11th, 1823—Rule continued by the Court until the **Second Monday of November next.**
Wm. McClellan, Jr. C'k.
Sept. 30.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Nicholas Detrick and Samuel Osborne, Assignees of **JOHN BERGAW**, an Insolvent Debtor, will present their account for settlement & confirmation, to the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the **Second Monday of November next.**
Nicholas Detrick,
Samuel Osborne,
Oct. 7. Assignees.

STRAY HORSE.
CAME to the subscriber's, near Major's mill, in Menallen township, on the 3d inst.
A Black Horse, with a small star in his forehead, his two right feet are white, his principal gait is pacing; about 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Christian Stout.
Oct. 7.

ATTENTION!
THE Commissioned and Staff Officers composing the York and Adams county Union Battalion, will meet in Hunters-Town, on **Saturday the 25th inst.** at 10 o'clock, A. M. for training.
John Graft, Maj.
Oct. 7.

The non-commissioned Officers are requested to attend.